

# WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, 1804.

The Election Yesterday. This fair of this Republic, we honestly was stried yesterday, for all time come, whether for weal or woe! How it estiled who was elected, whether we cannot, of course, yet announce. definy and truly hope that the people have shonounced in favor of the former, under whose guidance we confidently believe the Star of Union and Peace will be made distrible. General McClellan, in our opinion has the requisite ability and dignity of character, is surrounded with the antecedents, and has to such an extent the confidence of the people of the country, as would enable him and the great party to whom he will owe his election, to bring back the erring people of the South to their duty in the Union, under the Constitution made by our fathers.

If the principles of Gen. McClellan's Western Virginia Proclamation, his Harrison's Landing letter and his letter of acceptance of the Chicago nomination, had pervaded the Administration, we cannot doubt but that the Rebellion would have been long ago crushed, and the country now well on its way to a return to the blessings of Peace and Union. It is true that with the perversion and blindness of those in power. the difficulties in the way of a settlement have been sadiy and almost inextricably complicated—the Rebel sentiment so hardened and united against the old Union, that the labora of restoration will be tentold augmented. Yet we regard that consummation possible under the guidance of honest intentions and prudent skill. The Democratic party are accustomed to governing, and know the people and what their wants, wishes, and interests are, and will honestly respect them and try to advance them .the restoration of the Union on terms hondently approaching it and from the further secrifice of the precious lives of our people and the untold millions of our wealth, which must result from the prolongation of the war, in the hands of our present incompetent rulers.

It hardly seems to us possible that the people of the country, with the experience of the four past years, should have decided to prefer Lincoln to McClellan, assuming as we do. that there is intelligence enough among them to discriminate between truth and facehood. We know the vile charges which have been industriously propagated by heartless or ignorant partizans, affecting General McClellan's courage and capacity. but we have believed that their wicked devices have recoiled upon the party who have been the instruments of their circulation.-We think we see evidence of this in the army vote already returned and published. especially that coming from the army of the Potomac, who know McClellau, and they have and will resent these vile traductions of their old commander.

We think we saw evidence of a want of confidence of the Republicans in the successful result of yesterday's vote in the evident attempt to conceal the vote of Pennsylvania at the October election from the people. They alone have the soldiers' vote the their own hands and instead of announcing it, they parade the majority for the Republicans in "forty-one counties" and conceal the Democratic majority in the twentyfour remaining! We do not doubt that Pannsylvania cant her vote with New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland for McClellan, if a fair election has been had .-We shall claim Connecticut and New Hampshire tilk-a contrary result has been shown. Kentucky cannot be in doubt, with an approach to a fair vote. Missouri, we will hope, has sustained the only party which can bring peace to her troubled borders.-Illinois, California and Oregon we trust, have decided for the Democracy; Indiana has without any promise of a return for the outalready shown that her honest resident vote was for the Democracy, and we may hope if | really understand their real position, to see fairly had, was for us yesterday. It is now known that victory was wrenched from the Denhocracy in that State at the October election, by fraudulent voting done by Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin woldiers who were forced by their officers and the dishonest friends of Morton in the safest place for him, until the indignation of

with the best grace we can!

tiesd in Indiana should be repeated—if the iron of the State should be used at the mott hands

attempt to suppress the soldier, as in New distant possible policy to as to make make business. York, shall be temperarily successful—if the for canals, railroads and steemboats, so as to

country, that it will turn out to have been

## Letter from West Virginia.

MILO, WETERL Co., W. VA. Oct. 28, 1864. Mesers. Editors: Though the Democratic party is certainly as loyal and patriotic, and as fully determined to sustain the integrity of the country as any, it is everywhere bitterly berated and denounced when it attempts to show the deplorable condition, to which, of the cost of all these things in a pecuality point of view, we have already arrived, at the utterly desperate state to which we will soon be driven by a continu-

ince of the present strife. Though our opponents, one would suppose. seeing peace and harmony restored, so soon as it could be had on fair and honorable terms, meason appears to have been dethroned, and nothing but utter destruction of the whole country will appease them .-The fact must certainly be that a large portion of our opponents do not really see and understand our position, either politically or financially. The time most certainly will come when this matter will be fully understood, and then, if not before, Democratic policy be appreciated—but God alone knows whether in time to save our devoted country from the ruin which now seems to threaten

In a letter, in your columns, a week or two ago, I tried to show Demogratic policy politically. I will now devote a few lines to

Fatal deception. A deception that cannot much longer be masked, and the result will (twenty million dollars) is said to be about they have no answer or argument, but such the temple, or placing the thumb of the left General McClellan's whole heart pants for as the war has lasted much longer, and been | Election on Tuesday, Nov. 8th, is to show the fingers hang down on the breast. Reply much more expensive than was then antici- what terms we will give. orable and possible, and the saving of the pated, future legislation will have to increase he proportion to four or five more times that amount, or just in proportion to as long and under pretence of wanting medicine for fork or spoon, answer by same sign. To To show the present situation, or what it store of J. P. Ferrel, Esq., at this place, be-call a meeting in town or city, two tolls of country as exhibited by the assessments of ed to rifle the store, placing Spencer and a door give two raps, sentinel asks for pass, rethe different States, and the census reports, couple of Mr. Ferrel's workmen, who had ply TRIUMPH. Then passing in giving the and the debt as accumulated by the war, as been aroused, under guard. The store be-sign of membership, by joining the tips of the debt of the country something over one- ed" just as he rose from his bed. The robhalf of its whole wealth. That is, that every bers being all heavily ironed, with guns and man's farm is mortgaged and stands already revolvers, put Mr. Ferrel to work to help can see how matters are managed; and pledged for something more than one-half them pack up. Fortunately he had not reof its value, and the war still going on at a plenished his store this fall, and was very daily expense of about two and one-half mil- nearly cleaned out. The rascals expressed lion dollars. And yet, our opponents will great sorrow at the emptiness of his shellisten to no propositions of peace—no end to ves, They appeared very desirous of getallowed to demand by the constitution, and not disrobe him. They claimed to be from ions of love for the "Union" and adherence what two or three years ago we acknowledg- 'Dixie,' and apologized for their conduct under to the "Constitution" are replaced by maned, through President Lincoln himself, we had the rules of war which made all such acts no right to ask; and they will cheerfully right. They made a very short stav-did vote to sustain an Administration pledged to not ask nor hunt for money—took what carry it on until such a consummation is they could hurriedly pack up and left, takreached, if the other half of their farm has ling as Mr. F. supposes, from 2 to \$250 to be mortgaged with the first! This is no worth. Mr. F. recognized the countenances picture of fancy; it is the actual situation of of two of them as men he had seen before, the country. We ask of our opponents to and who formerly lived some 12 to 15 miles make no sacrifice of honor or of the integri- further east, on the R. R., but who have, for ty of the country. All they are asked is to the past few years, been following their of the deceiver; bearing on to destruction. give the southern States an opportunity to present occupation. take their places in the Union again, without such conditions as will rain them and not better us, and bring a stop to a war which must inevitably soon ruin both sections, while we promise if the South is so insane as to reject such proffers we will con-

tinne the war until they are repentant. But as to the prosperity that we hear of. A man would feel very tar from prosperous, if in his own personal matters he had, within the past three or four years, so managed his business as to mortgage half his possessions lay; and does it not look strange, if men them coolly support again the very persons that managed Government matters so as to bring them to their present dilemma, and are still proposing to extend their mad projects

into another term of years? Why, if this tremendous expenditure and State, thus to degrade themselves. Morton, the country and worthy the great sacrifice of and paid a full price for it, yet it lacked the himself, was at the latest accounts, out of life it has made and is making, when the the State, and it is believed that that is the war does stop, if ever such a happy period should arrive, would it not be good policy to go into some other gigantic speculation that The residet, we repeat, was made up yes- might precise equally good results without terdey, and we shall hope to be able to an- so much bloodshed? For instance might normen that it was to the Democracy we not begin to build, in every State, a town taverable in our next issue; but whatever to the meon, some such an crection as our the result, if fairly reached, we will abide good old forefathers attempted long time ago, ago, just after old father Noth's time. And If on the other hand the gross fraud pract to give similarity to the policy, the wood and

result should turn upon the bogus vote, at- give them a state in the general prostempting to be manufactured in Tennessee, perity. Millions of men might be so em-Louisiana and Arkansas, we will not be an ployed, as, if the rule holds good, the more swerable for the peace of the country! The the better, and as great quantities of iron people will not supinely stand by, and see would be needed for such an enterprize, our their rights trampled in the dust; and the poor iron men would then get, say about experiment of cheating soldiers, with muskets 20 cts per pound for iron and nails, instead in their hands, of their own choice, even out of the three cents that they used to opponents must admit, might prove a lear- get rick on before people got their eyes open. And the men employed might, for the addi-Whatever may have been the result, our tional advantage to the Rail Roads be exhope is, in reference to the peace of the changed once in a while, say every three trict; State councils are held twice a year, weeks, and run those in Maine to Kentucky, so decissive, one way or the other, as not to and those in Pennsylvania to Missouri. vice leave in doubt how the people have decided ! versa; and as additional means to add to the wealth of the county might be needed. the men as they passed along could burn all he bridges, tear up the railroads and burn and destroy all the provisions in the country they passed through. This would add very much to the price of provisions and produce, and would help to enrich the farmers, if accidentally some of these days the tax-gatherer did not come along and lift his share

making light of a very serious matter. But it is not so. The result that would accompany and follow such a wild scheme, would be just the same as the fictitions prosperity were equally as interested as ourselves, in that now deludes us. All this rast expenditure that has been made and is to be made has to be paid by taxes off the people, and land blinding process is performed, and this life, has to pay his share. Let the result of Union and a sacred adherence to the Conthe coming Presidential election be what it stitution. First being sworn to secrecy, as terms of peace except such as their own the place of degradation, where an imposing tanaticism dictates, will, at an early day, display is made of the Holy Bible Declarameet the indignation of an almost ruined tion of Independence. Constitution of the people. I do not wish to detract from the United States, and the Flag of Liberty, and will make a considerable difference in the other on the Flag of his country, &c., he reon themselves.

Strange as it may appear, many good men I believe every good Democrat, after the created free and equal; that they are enreally appear to believe that our country is war was brought on us, was satisfied to use dowed by their creator with certain inalienanow actually in a prosperous condition. - all necessary force to bring rebels to their ble rights, that among those are life, liberty, place in the Union, all the time holding out and the pursuit of happiness." Now these come upon bundreds of thousands of our serve punishment for their sins;—but are fears and allay irritability, until the bands people as unexpectedly and as cruelly, as a unwilling and disbelieve in the policy of are secure, and also, to assert, according to masked battery of artillery upon a line of carrying on the war or shedding one drop of the interpretation of the chief council, the soldiery. How few people know that next blood, when the rebels are willing to return equality of Races. Now comes the final year, (1865) the National Government tax to their places in the Union without it. How binding. Solemnly swearing to support the on real estate begins its operations (but only this could be peacefully done I attempted present administration and all the acts of the as the muttering of the storm further back) to show in my last letter. The south is now Union League, to support none for office, and, in addition to the indirect tax they are getting somewhat divided. That is, there National, State, County or town, only memnow daily praying to sustain the war, they is a "peace party" there now, that only bers of this organization! Thus making the will be approached by the tax collector for a wants the encouragement of a chance to re- links complete from Cabinet to coal-house. direct tax upon their real estate. This peri- turn to the Union, that would very soon od was fixed as one that was expected at the overthow Jeff Davis, without any assistance time to be after the war, as it was not con- from us. All they ask is to be received on signs are given with the left hand; the reply sidered good policy to make the direct attack terms that will not leave them hopelessly with the right. Interrogatory signs, asking until it was over. The proportion of the ruined men. But for "subjugation, eman- for members a double lift of the hat with amount fixed to be collected by direct tax, | cipation, confiscation, and annihilation," two million per year to Pennsylvania-but as men make on the field of battle. The hand in coat, vest or shirt front, and letting

about the same results, of course, in finding and came down dressed, or rather "undress- in the Loyal Union League. hostilities, that will not accomplish the ting clothes, and facetiously told Mr: Fer-"abandonment of slavery," terms we are not | rel that as he had but little on they would Yours truly,

We have heard of many things as having transpired in this county, for the past few weeks, which should afford food for the reflection of the people, to say the very least that can be said upon the subject .--We have heard of instances where men's horses, and other property, have been seized by the military, without any other pretence or excuse than that it was the will of the iresponsible men who committed the acts.-Such we inferr is the case in reference to a horse taken from Mr. David Knight, and saddle from Mr. - Hoge, to say nothing of other instances of which we have heard. In another instance a man by the name of Thompson was brought to town as a deserter, who had a furlough in his pocket. Mr. Wm. Tustin's horse was taken, and is perhaps yet held, because although be had bought it from one who had purchased it at issue of government paper is giving wealth to a sale of condemned government horses, which is impressed upon such horses. but frequently done so imperfectly as to be rased in a short time. In another instance a man was arrested and shamefully

> haps not less drunk than himself! We do not know how others feel in reference to these things, and do not undertake to prescribe what should be the remedy. For ourselves, if our property were taken, we should resort to the laws which punishes Larceny and Robbery, and if we filled to pracure redress in that way, we should un-questionably take the remedy into our own

beaten because he was drunk, by one per-

Eor the Messenger. No Party.

Under this head I wish to notice an organization known as the Union LEAGUE. which extends its links from the most obscure town to the great City of Washington: and is intended as a means of moulding the opinions and directing the actions of all the members of the organization to conform to the mandates of the National Council, which is held at Washington City at least once a year and is composed of delegates from the States, one from each Congressional Disand are composed of delegates, one for each senatorial district in the State, while minor councils extend through counties, towns, &c. The officers of each council are President, Vice President, Secretary, Marshal, Herald and Sentinel.

Now I will notice same of the workings of this "No party organization:"-By taking advantage of the wavering, and those who seem to be tired of the strifes and follies of bickering politicians, it gains the ear of the unwary; dallies, wheedles, and cajoles, until by smooth-sounding words, he that might This may be considered by some, as have a Sampson's strength, is shorn of his locks by this political Delffah." And now the Philistines bind him hand and foot, put out his eyes, and deliver him over to grind in the mill of the task-master and to make sport for the LORDS.

Now we will just notice how the binding every man, no matter what his situation in too, under professions of loyalty to the may, those who are now refusing any and all to what may transpire, he is led on down to well known patriotism of our people—but it then with one hand on the Bible, and the philarthropic policy of many "would be" peats, after a prompter, the Ritual of the patriots when the and the cost their well organization, acknowledging that his first intended out fatally mistaken good feeling and highest allegiance, under God, is due to for the unfortunate black race has brought the Government of the United States of America, and also, that he cheerfully sub-For myself I recognize no such terms as scribes to the principles set forth in the Dec-'War Democrat" and "Peace Democrat." | laration of Independence, "That all men are tair and honorable terms, badly as they de- words are, only intended as a sedative to calm Then there is a system of signs and pass

words, some of which I have gained. The their left hand, or passing the fingers along to each of these signs with right hand, ma-On last Wednesday night, some 8 or 10 king the same signs. If at table, you can desperadoes came at the hour of midnight, ask for members, by two raps, with knife, or short a time as the war may continue. — a sick neighbor, gained admittance to the call attention give two short coughs. To was a few weeks ago, calculations were made ing let in by his son Spencer, who acted in the Bell. To gain admittance, at the first by many persons, in different places, but all the store as clerk. They then acknowledged door, knock in the usual way, sentinel will from the same data, taking the wealth of the their true character, as robbers, and proceed- ask for the pass, reply Labor, at the second it stood at that time, and they all came to ing in the dwelling house, Mr. Ferrel got up the thumb and third finger. You are now

From this sketch, which you may depend on as correct in all the leading points, we what becomes of the right of suffrage in the grasp of this political machine, which absorbs every thing in its reachings after power. And if is working secretly, silently in the watches of the night, it is binding the fetters on those who have been lured by the syren song of No PARTY. And the professdates from the chief council, establishing a centralized despotism.

I do not draw the picture too dark; for we can see some of the workings of the organization and can look forward to the end, iudging from the means employed.

May the people take warning by what has passed, and whenever they are invited to throw away party, know that it is the voice

> I am yours. VIGILANTUS.

#### For the Messenger. Tribute of Respect.

JEFFERSON, PA., August 2d, 1864. WHEREAS, Almighty God in his divine wis dom has seen fit to remove from the turmoils of earth our friend and brother, JOHN T. MOREDOCK, and.

WHEREAS, the many virtues that ever adorned his pathway through life are yet fresh in our memories, and worthy our imitation,

Resolved: That it is with the most sad and painful regret that we receive the mournful tiding of his death, and that our Lodge has lost a bright and shining star-one

that she may labor in vain to replace. Resolved: That we cherish with brotherly regard the memory of his many virtues, and commend them to members of the Order

as worthy their imitation. Resolved: That while we sincerely regret down by an inscrutable Providence in the strength and prime of his manhood, yet we would bow submissively to His divine will, believing that to our brother sudden death was sudden glory; and that he passed from toil to triumph, and from probation to reward.

Resolved : That we hereby tender to the widow and orphans of our deceased brother, our sincere sympathy in their bereavement. and commend them to the care of Him who

is the God of the widows and orphans, and the rights of the citizens of New York whose ear is never closed to the voice of

Resolved: That this Lodge attend his funeral on to morrow and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; that the publication of these resolutions be solicited in the county papers, and a copy presented to the family of the deceased.

S SMITH, JOSIAH A. STRICKLER. - Com. JAS. W. SMITH,

### How the Soldiers Vote.

Sixty-third N Y V. One hundred and Tenth ninth N Y V......103 Ninth New York ..... 80 One hundred and Fourth N Y V...........100 One hundred and Forty-I wenty-fourth cavalry...166 One Company of the One hundred and Eighty-

sixth...... 70 Ames Battery ..... 102 Ninety-seventh N Y V . 184 Nineteenth Pa. cavalry. . 262 Detachment of 2d N J 281 Fifth Army Corps....1,125 The great western gun-

Besides the above figures showing the votes for both candidates, we can Tenth army corps gave a round majority for McClellan; all but one of the Sixty-ninth New York voted for Mc-Clellan: the One hundred and Sixtyfourth, and One hundred and Seventieth regiment have gone unanimously, for McClellan: the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh New York for McClellan by a large majority; the One Hundredth New York gave the Democratic ticket 75 majority; the Eleventh New York battery gave 30 Democratic votes; the Thirty-fourth Kentucky regiment, stationed at Cumberland gap, is unanimous for McClellan.

A letter from a Brooklyn Regiment

on Morris Island, dated Oct. 7, says: "We have quite a majority of the roops on this sandy Island in favor of Little Mac. Our regiment is about an even thing. We have the majority for McClellan in our company, The Third Rhode Island regiment will give 200 majority for McClellan. Fifty-sixth New York regiment will give 300 maority for McClellan. I have some friends in that regiment that are working hard for Little Mac. The Fiftysecond Pennsylvania regiment will give this island are negroes.

Colonel William B. Anderson, of the Sixtieth Illinois regiment, on service at Atlanta, Ga., says, in a letter to a friend sufferings of those bekl in captivity, I Coffee Small sales of Rio at 44@460 at Mt. Vernon:

hosts of friends in the army. I can equal privileges to both belligerents. speak for my own regiment and brigade. We are about two-thirds for him." A Brooklin letter from Harper's Fer-

rv, Oct. 16th, says: "There are three Democratic com-

missioners from the State of New York out here. They have just taken the Democratic vote of the battallion, there are six hundred and some odd for McClellan out of eight hundred; votes. I think that our regiment—that is taking the three battallions-will give a thousand majority for Little Mac."

The following letter was received Saturday direct from the army, by Mr. John Wheeler, 443 First avenue in the

NEAR PETERSBURG, Oct. 23. Dear Sir: \* \* \* Our votes are McClellan, he is already elected; the Fifth corps gives McClellan a majority over Old Abe; the second corps has a very large majority for our Little Mac. So things look very well. All the Maryland troops voted for Old Abe, because they could not help it; they are under the hands and influence of their officers. Generally all the regulars of the Fifth, Eigth, Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth regiments voted for Little

Your obedient servant, W. H.

Proclamation by Gov. Seymour.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.—Governor Soymour has issued the following proclamation; In a few days the citizens of this country are to express their constitutional duty of electing a President and Vice President of the United States at a time when the condition of our country excites the deepest interest. The questions of the day not only affect the welfare of all and the happiness of their homes, but are also of a character to arouse the passions and lead to angry controvorsies between parties. The existence of a terrible civil war and the asserting of the right of military commanders in some sections of our country to interfere with elections have caused painful and exciting doubts in the minds of many with regard to the free and untrammelled exercise of the elective fran-

I therefore appeal to men of all political parties to unite with those holding official positions in their efforts to allay undue equitement, soften the hardness of pasty prejudices and passions, and to avoid all measures and language which the death of our beloved brother, stricken tend to strife and disorder. However we may differ in our views of public policy, we are alike interested in the maintenance of order, in the preservation of the rights and the promotion of the prosperity of our State. While we do not agree as to the methods by which these ends are to be gained, they are earnestly sought by all. It is certain they cannot be reached by angry controversies, unreasonable suspicions or

disorderly actions. violate the comments and propriety.

will be trampled upon at the polls.— The power of this State is ample to protect all classes in the free exercise of their political daties. In doing this the public authorities will be upheld by good citizens of all parties. There is no reason to doubt that the coming election will be conducted with the usual quiet and order. Sheriffs of counties and all other officers whose duty it is to keep the peace and protect our citizens, will take care that every voter shall have a free ballot in the manner secured to him by the Constitution and laws. It will

show themselves in the vicinity of the places where elections are held with any view of menacing or intimidating citizens in attendance thereon. Against any such interference they must exercise the full force of the law and call forth, if need be, the power of their districts

be their duty to see that no military or

other organized force shall be allowed to

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the city of Albany, this second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. is admitted. (Signed) HORATIO SEYMOUR. By the Governor :

D. Wittis, jr, Private Secretary.

# Mews.

Supplies to be Forwarded to Prisononers. North and South.

Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee have concluded an arrangement by which prisstate from reliable authority that the oners, on both sides, are to be furnished supplies by their friends.

The proposition was first made in for the better grades. communication under date of the 6th instant, addressed by Mr. Ould, Con-General Hitchcock, Commissioner of ed sold at \$35 00. Exchange for the United States. Mr. Ould's communication, in substance, re- \$25 00 £ ton. Prices were governed. cited that, as there is a prospect of a by the receipts. large number of prisoners being held by both sides during the coming winter, it is desirable that each belligerent, withoners in the lands of the Confederates. they being allowed to do the same by was nominal and unchanged. their prisoners in our hands. He further proposed that they shall be allowed to purchase abroad the articles in- reached the top, so that, for some time

This overture was referred to Gen. McClellan; the rest of the troops on the Secretary of War to make arrangements for the mutual relief of prisoners held by the two parties "Looking," he adds, "entirely to the alleviation of the 24@26c, New Orleans 26@28c. will not interpose any obstacle to any plb. "Let me assure you, McClellan has plan that may be agreed upon that gives

Gen. Lee on the following day, Oct. 19, replied to Gen. Grant, acknowledg- \$1 25. ing the receipt of his communication, and ance on the part of Gen. Grant of Mr. Ould's plan. He suggested further, that the articles sent to the prisoners a good demand. Sales of 240 bbls in lots should be confined to articles of necessi- at 2 50(a)3 00. ty and comfort, as clothing, blankets, meat, bread, coffee, sngar, pickles, vinegar and tobacco, and proposed that an officer from each side should be speciallv detailed and paroled to see to the

faithful execution of the arrangement. On the following day, Oct. 20. Gen. Grant rejoined, stating that Gen. Lee had rightly understood his former communication in the sense of an acceptance of Mr. Ould's proposition, and reiteraall right, and if the army has to elect ted his solicitude for the well-being of our prisoners, as well as those of the rebels. 'It is," declared General Grant, "my desire that all prisoners of war should be made as comfortable as it is possible for prisoners under restraint to be, and I will favor any proposition looking to that end." Gen. Grant moreover, requested that a detail plan should be made for carrying this purpose into et-

### The War.

twelve hundred. South of the James. made an attack upon Grant's position Federal prisoners.

Several attacks were made upon the their prisoners. Their loss is not known Grant's losses during the last three days' conflicts are reported at 3,100, General Lee states that 400 of his men were taken prisoners on last Thursday.

In North Carolina, the Confederate ram Albermare is reported to have been blown up in Roanoke river, on the 28th ult., by a Federal expedition. An official dispatch does not state positively that the ram was destroyed, but says the launch was sunk by a shot from the enemy. The commander and one of the men escaped. How many men were lost with the launch is not stated.

Federal wagon train going south from Martinsburg to Sheridan's army. We have a Southern report of it, which states that he captured several prisoners, among them Brig. Gen. Duffie.

As nothing can be more conducive to security, so nothing can better insure a quiet and pleasant life, than to live innocently and apon no occasion to violate the common covenants of peace

The Operations in the Valley.

New Your, November 1.—According to the Herald's dispatch, the attender tion of Gen. Sheridan seems to be at present particularly directed to the apparent designs of the enemy to attempt some important operations in West Virginia, and he is making his preparations accordingly.

The rebel General Breckinridge, who is now in South-west Virginia, is reported te be busy in reorganizing his forces, with supposed intention of making a movement to distract the attention of the Union army from Early, who, according to rebel newspapers, is to remain in command in the Shenandoah valley.

Arrangements for the safe supply of Gen. Sherman's army have been perfeeted, and such guards for trains going to the front will hereafter he provided as will insure them against guerrilla at taeks.

A corresdondent of the Richmond Enquirer gives a graphic description of the defeat and stampede of Early's army on the 19th of October at Cedar creek. His loss of fifty seven cannon

### PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

Monday, Nov. 7, 1864. FLOUR-The market was firm, with a zood demand; holders were generally; asking an advance. The stock on hand is not large, whilst the receipts barely keep pace with the local demand. Among the sales we note at follows: Extra, sales of 120 Earreis in lots at \$10 00; Extra Family was most tancied; sales of 150 bbls at \$10 75; 100 do at same figures; sales of 50 bbls Madison at \$11 00. The largest inquiry was

HAY-The market was firm on Saturday. At the scales only one load was federate Agent of Exchange, to Major disposed of at \$45 \$7 ton; 10 tons bal-

STRAW-One load of oat straw sold at

GRAIN—The demand on Saturday was limited, and so were the sales. The receipts during the week were not; out being freed from the obligation of large. Wheat, owing to limited offerfeeding and clothing the prisoners held ings, was held at a slight advance; by them respectively, should be allowed white, a number one artists would to furnish their own captives in the command \$2 05; red do \$1 95 per other's hands with such additional com- bush. Barley was firms, but unchangfort as humanity may prompt. He ed at, spring \$1 60; fall \$1 65. Oats therefore proposed that we shall be was in fair demand; we note sales of permitted to send to the South cloth-ing, blankets and supplies for our pris-250 bush new ear at \$1 25; old sold: in a small way at \$1 40(a)1 45. Rye

BACON—The market was steady with a fair demand. Prices seem to have tended for their prisoners held by us. past, they were uniform. The stock on hand is not large. Among the Grant, who replied in a communication sales we note as follows: Shoulders 200 majority for McClellan. The One- to Gen. Lee, underdate of the 18th in- 40,000 lbbs at 19e; hams, sales of 2,hundred and Fifty-seventh New York stant, accepting Mr. Ould's proposition, 000 lbbs bulk, at 20e; si es, sales of regiment will give a small majority for and stating that he was authorized by 1,000 lbs, clear, at 23½; of sugar-cured hams, the market is bare.

Sugars—Were held at an advance.— Sales of Cubas at 23@25c; Porto Rico

Strurs—Range from \$1 15(a)1 30%

Molasses-New Orleans was held at

with a fair demand. Sales of 7 bbls roll at 35@39c. APPLES-The market was steady with

Potatoes-There is a good buisness

doing in this article. Prices range from 75@90c 👺 bushel, as per quality.

Letter from the Late Judge Taney. The Baltimore Sun publishes the fol-

lowing letter: Washington, May 6, '64. "My Dear Sir: I learned accidentally. some months ago, that some kind and pious hand had removed from the tomb of my beloved mother the moss and

rubbish which fifty years had accumulated upon it, and restored it to the condition in which it was when placed there by her weeping children. Residing in a distant place, I could not myself guard it from desecretion, nor even the ordinary injuries of time, and you may readily imagine how grateful I felt to the unknown friend who had, unasked, and without my knowl-We have received Southern accounts edge, performed that duty for me. I of the late contest in front of Peters- have often inquired and tried to discovburg. The Northern accounts are also er to whom I was indebted for an act more full than they have been hereto- so touching and pious, but without sucfore. The Federal losses on the North cess, until a few days ago, when my bank of the James are now reported at excellent friend and former pastor. the Rev. Father McElroy, called to see the losses were fifteen hundred. On me, and from him I learned for the Saturday night last the Confederates first time that I owed it to you, to whom I had hitherto been an entire stranger. on the Weldon R. R. They sent a But you are not now, nor can you herecolumn through an opening in the pick- after be, a stranger. I am most grateet line, which penetrated to the rear of ful for your kindness, and when the it and captured three hundred and 87 brief space of life in this world which may be vouchsafed to me shall have passed, and I am laid by the side of Federal entrenchments in the rear of my mother, I hope you will be near. the picket line, but the confederates and feel assured that among my last were repulsed. They retreated with thoughts will be the memory of your thoughts will be the memory of your

With great respect and regard. Your grateful friend,

R. B. TANEY.

### "Mr. H. McAleer, Frederick City." Sleeping with Open Windows.

A letter in the London Times says: "There can be no doubts of the bene-: ficial effects to health of a free communication at night of the air of the sleeping room with the external air. This seems to be becoming more and more impressed upon the minds of the public, Moseby some time since attacked a in opposition to the old notion of the noxious quality of night air. We remember to have read an account a few years back of the testimony of a gentleman advanced in years, we believe a clergyman, who attributed his health and prolonged age, entirely to sleeping in a room with an open window. From my earliest life I have, whenever I could, slept with my bed-room window partially open and head sheays found that early exercise is the open air is the best of medicals.